with an occasional advance on small parcels. Wheat dees not meet with the same attention as four, and to make sales lower prices must be taken. White Indian cern has advanced to 31s; yellew, 32s.

Corrow—On Saturday there was an evident desire to tell, which has increased since the arrival of the Asia; and the market being over supplied with cotton, prices of the "ordinary" and "middling" qualities are about 3/4, ser ib. lower—the sales of the two days enly reaching 0,000 bags, one third being for export or speculation.—In Manchester, to day, there has been a want of animation in business, but prices are not generally lower.

BEOWN, SHIPLEY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, April 29, 1853.

The cotton market has been decidedly heavy since the sate of our last circular, at a decline in ordinary and middling American of one eighth of a penny per lb. Fair and upwards without much change, whilst inferior is completely neglected. The business for the four days is 22,000 bales, with 5.000 to speculators and exporters. Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; Mobiles and Uplands, 63/d. per lb. Trade in Manchester is quiet.

No change of mement in the corn market.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, April 18, 1853.

The weather continues of a favorable character. A moderate extent of business has been passing in wheat and flour, at steady rates. The demand for Indian corn rather improved. There is no good yellow or mixed upon the market. White has further advanced 6d per quarter, 10s. 6d. a 31s. being now the current value.

The astendance at our market this morning was pretty numerous, especially of mitlers from a distance. The demand for sheat was altogether consumptive, and on the whole a fair business was done, prices remain precisely the same as at our last market.

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F

The principal feature in the trade here, from the end of Friday's market to this date, has been a tolerably fair demand for flour at our last quotations, wheat and other leading articles remaining firm, but by no means in activo request.

The arrivals into this port since Tuesday last include a good supply of oats from Ireland, those of other articles thence and of anything constwies being small; whilst, swing to adverse winds most of last week, the foreign imports comprise merely 240 quarters of wheat, and 2,416 barrels of flour, both from the United Seates.

This morning we had a fair attendance of country millers and the usual number of the local trade, with the former of whom, principally, a good steady business was transacted in freeth foreign wheats at the full rates of this day week, but stale and inforior qualities still remain very unsaleable, and the value quite nominal. We have a continued free demand for American flour at the currency of Friday, being a shade better than on Tuesday last, French is set active, but spanish is in better request and held for rather mere money.

Beans support the slight improvement noted in our last, but in barley, malt and peas there is little doing, without change in prices. With the increased supply of buts the sale is alow, at a reduction of ½d. per bushel; and oakmed, though taken by country dealers to a fair extent, receded to day 3d, per load.

American white Indian corn must be quoted 1s. to 1s. 6d. dealer on the week, and on yellow nearly the same improvement might be made were there any in hand; no anless reported of this grain affoat, and no arrived our goes in perfect condition offering at present.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Luxenou, April 18, 1855.

The demand for cotton to-day is limited, with ample offering, and saley will not exceed 6,000 bales.

ANTHONY DORR AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Luxenous, April 18, 1855.

The past fortnight has been one of comparative quiet in the political and commercial world. The most striking feature is the magnitude of the ne

maintain its price under favorable advices from America. Breadstuffs are not improving.
Scotch pig from rates about 53s. Rails are firm, for present delivery, at £8 5s. to £8 10s., there being no accumulated stock as yet. Copper, tin, lead, and spelter have all receded, as will be seen by our quotations.

The improving rate of exchange on England in the United States, and the prospect of receipts of gold from that quarter, are looked upon as good features, but the sear of the large railway schemes in the market exercises an unaxorable influence upon cameral confidence.

Chited States of B. 1909	37.6.716	- 25	170
United States 6's, 1862	104		1041
United States 6's, 1868			111
United States 6 per cent stock, 1867-68 State Securities.	109	a	110
New York 5's, 1858-60	9834		991
Pennsylvania 5's			88
Massachusetts sterling 5's, 1868	108		108
Manager de station de la 1900	100		
Maryland eterling bonds, 5's	VU		993
Virginia 6's, 1886	9934		106
Kentucky 6's, 1868	97		-
Boston 4 % sterling bonds, 1872	101 14	11	102
Montreal 6's, 1857-66			88 1
New York 5's, stock, 1855-70	96		
New 1012 0 8, 8100E, 1000-10	20		
New Orleans 6's, 1892	-	4	93
Phila. & Reading R. R. 6's, mort bd., 1860	8736	-	981
Pennsylvania Central do. 6's, 1880	9934		
	100		
N Y. and Erie do. 7's, 1st mort., 1868-69			108
N. Y. and Erie do. 7's, conv , 1862	90	14	903
Michigan Central do. 8's, 1860	105		108
Michigan Central do. 6's, sterling, 1872	98		101
Elinois Central do, 6's, 1875	105		1054

Since 14 to 18 to 19 to

manded at 425f. the hogshead; Saint Macaire, of 1852, at 256f. and 260f., according to quality; white wine, of which there remains but little on hand, is in good de-mand, at 210f. for Vin de Grave, of 1852, and at 190f. for the Entre-deux Mers. The rise in the price of wines has influenced the value of brandies, which are in demand at Paris at an increase of 10f. the cark.

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME.

Faris at an increase of 10f, the cask.

THE ROMANGE OF CRIMES.

Murder—Robbery and Accidental Beath—Execution in Prospective.

From the Buffalo Courier, April 30 ]

There are circumstances connected with the late nauder of Beatson, in Ohio, whose supposed murderer, Parks, was recently arrested in this city, that mark it as one of the most extraordinary affine recorded in the history of crime. There is most occurred in this city, that mark it as one of the most extraordinary affine recorded in the history of crime. There is most occurred the problem, and a calm, unfaitering determination to commal window of "Romarkable Climina Fire 1 are ago, Beatson, the murdered man, Parks, his supposed murderer, and a person named Geo, came over together in the same ship from Europe. Beatson and Parks had comparatively little money, while Geo was known to have had several hundred dollars. With this he came to Krie county, and deposited a portion of it (six hundred dollars) in the Buffalo Savings Bank. The place of its deposit became, in some manner, known to Beatson, who resolved, if possible, to obtain possession of it; but how to accomplish that object was a mattor not so easily determined. A plan, however, was devised, and its execution at once entered upon. Ascertaining that there was in the city a young Englishman, who also came over in the same ship with Geo. Beatson found him out and introduced himself as Geo's brother, and succeeded so admirably in convincing his new acquaintance that such was the fact, that he went with Beatson to the bank and introduced himself as Geo's brother, and succeeded was the fact, that he went with Beatson to the bank and introduced himself as Geo's brother, and succeeded was farm near Buffalo, had paid three hundred dollars on it, and needed six hundred dollars on it, and needed six hundred dollars on it, and an accordance of having been injured by a kick from a horse, and had therefore deputed his brother to get it for him. Under this state of things—belong properly introduced, Wim. Geo b

"—Murder, though it bave no tengue, will speak
With most miraculous organ."

Confession of John Schoney and J. A. Vanzandt, alias Bodge, now under Scatence
of Death for the Murder of two Delaware
Indians.

[From the St. Louis Republican of April 24.]
Joseph Anderson Vanzandt Dodge and John Schoney
alias Shawey, as he was called, was at the last term of
the United States Circuit Court convicted of the murder of two Delaware Indians, a man and squaw, on the
plains, in 1861.

The circumstances connected with this murder at the
time excited considerable interest, as the crime of ingratitude was added to that of blood. They have been tried,
convicted, and sentenced, and we give the public the beneft of their own declarations, without any comment.

The two unfertunate men are confined in different
celle, and from the conversation we have had with
them, entertain no hope of executive elemency, and
have made up their minds to meet the worst fate.
Dodge, whose real name is Vanzandt, is a young man
about twenty-four years of age, with a pleasant countenance, light hair, and blue eyes, and about six feet in
height. He is an uneducated mun, and left his home at
the early age of thirteen. He was born in the city of
lithadelphia, and his parents reside in St. Lawrence
county, New York. He bas also four brothers and two
sisters living, and a wife, from whom he separated a
short time after his marrrage, who resides in Oswego, in
the State of New York. After he left home he went to
work on the Frie Canal, but states that while he was
often thrown into bad company, he is not aware of ever
having been cast among criminals, or that class of persons whose crimes in the criminal calendar amount to
the dignity of felony. A boy, without the sacred influences of home, without counsel, he pursued his wandering way. And though guilt had never stained his hands,
yet surrounded by demoralizing inducences and associauons, calculated to destroy the finer sensibilities of
human nature, his heart was gradually and almost im-

In reply to some questions relative to his opinions of the future, he replied, that "from his carliest recollec-tion he had been taught to believe there was a heaven and a hell." But it seemed more the prejudice of the shill dhan the reason or feeling of the man. The future was a mystery which the gallows would shortly reveal to him, with just sufficient revelation and prejudice to re-gard it as a hazard of his soul, and an apparent indiffer-ance as to the result.

and with just sunicent revenance and prejudice to regard it as as a bazard of his soul, and an apparent indifference as to the result.

Schoney is a snaller man than Dodge, rather delicate frame, light hair and eyes. His countonance evinces determination and recklessress. He seemed to entertain a faint hope that he would have a respite, but regardad his fate as inevitable. With a view to his approaching execution he has already sent for a spiritual adviser, and his religious convictions seem firm and settled, having been, as he said, born and bred in the Catholic church. In conversation he is cheerful and communicative, and asserts that he was never before accused or snapected of crime. It will be seen, by a perusal of the statements of the two men, Dodge and Schoney, that they accuse Fullmore, who was a witness sgainst them, as being a risgleader in the crime; and Schoney states that his oath was a cast in which one neck was he zarded against another. Both, however, entirely exculpate young Holland, who, they say, had nothing to do with it.

John Schoney, or Shawney—I was born in Germany, and came to this country about ten years ago, and an

we many in circle of Free Stackery. New Prilmers and I.

and of the first works and the Carlo and Richard and Stackers and to the bag to get it, and the Indian jumped up and drew a butcher kaife on him; Shawney picked up a gun iaying near and knocked him down; with that the squaw made at John with a knife, and I picked up a fryingpan and knocked the butcher knife out of her hand, and Fullmore knocked her down with his fist and took the butcher knife and cut her throat. Now, says be, you will never try to starve another white man to death. He then helped me to drag the dead indian to the side of the road. We packed up the mulca and started for Cotton Wood Creek, and there we camped. Jack Fullmore was the first man to open the packs; he found in the packs \$200, which we equally divided. We threw away the things that were of no account, and the rest we kept. Fullmore put on one of the indian's shirts and wore it to the States. We came to the Council five and got some grub, and starfed for the States. At Independence we sold what horses and mulca we had. After dividing our money, Jack Fullmore want to driving stage; I went down to Independence Landing, 5 miles from Independence; stayed there all night, and that night Fullmore came down and wanted me to give him some money. I gave him some fifteen or twenty dollars and a gun. We (shawney and Helland) came on steamer Honduras to St. Louis and were arrested state day we arrived we were conveyed back to Liberty. When we got there Full more was in jail, having been previously arrested. I asked Fullmore if he had told anything, and he said, "yes, for if he dind't tell all they would hang him "and he told me that they had made him swear to a lie against us.

During the examination, the squaw recognized only John Shawney and Fullmore. I had no counsel, and cross-examined the witnesses myself.

Emportant Decisious.

SUPREME COUNT.

Brore the Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

of the proposed alterations are indicated, distinctly or otherwise. On the other hand the statute of 1839 is positive, that if upon hearing the application to confirm the report, an anjority of the persons interested "shall appear and object to further proceeding upon the report, the court shall order the same to be discontinued." In the present case, not only a majority, but a majority is amount of more than two thirds object; and although more than six months have elapsed since the date of their signatures, none have seen fit, with ample time for reconsideration, to withdraw their objections. Under such circumstances, would it be discreet, even if the power were undoubted, to continue the proceedings, and aggravate the expense upon the treasury, in view of a more speculative possibility, by a further reference to the same commissioners. The case of Canal street has been cited as an authority for so doing, where the report, it is said, was referred back several thoses. The circumstances, however, were different. But were they the same, my judicial experience of the results in that case have not been so encouraging as to induce a repotition of the precedent. An order must, therefore, be entered, as directed by the statute, that all further proceedings in the matter be discontinued.

This gay and bustling metropolis is now in the full whirl and eddy of fun, fashion, and excitement, run warri and cody of the hashon, and exceeded of every grade, from the grand operatic representations of the Italian school to the ground and lofty tumblings of the Donnybrock school. But, as no city is the highest recommendation that any entertainment can have in this city, the great Hippodrome of Franconi crected away up in the ultra-fashionable quarter of the town, has, for the moment, eclipsed all competition, and placed the other musical and dramatic establishments completely in the shade. The airs of Rossini and Donizetti, the voluptuous tones of Alboni, and the solemn organ veice of Marini, almost appear to have lost their sovereign power of charming, before the grand exhibition of Arabian steeds, camels, ostriches, monkeys and pretty little French girls, which M. Franconi has just introduced to the notice of the American public. The grand full dress reheartal, to which the members of the press were invited on Friday evening, has given a foretaste of the pleasures reserved for the sight seeing public from all countries and climes, who will be congregated in this city for the next four months. Hurdle racing, in which the symmetry and decility of the contending horses and the beauty and abondon of the pink, blue and yellow boddied little Amazons who urged them to their fleetest pace, created a betting excitement among the spectators, and then the state and nomp and glitter of a classic tournament, in which the contending knights broke larces, as in the by gone days of chivalry, for the guerdon of ladies' smiles, combined to make the enterisia-ment of the most fascinating sort. A troop of camels, bringing one's ideas back to the time when Abraham, steking a wife for his son Issae, seat his servant on a courting expedition across the desert to the well where the cark-eyed Rebecca was drawing water for her father's ticeks: elephants, suggestive of Eastern magnincence and grandeur; reindeer and chattering monkeys, give the great charm of diversity to the exhibition, and make a few hours spent in the Hippodrome pass away most pleasantly. Its public opening takes place to-day, and for the cext three or four months the Hippodrome will occupy the first position among the amusements of New

ork.
The association incorporated under the title of the New York Academy of Music, will be organized in the course of the week, and directors and officers elected, charged with carrying into effect the objects of the Society. These are the ereation and cultivation of a public taste for mu. sie in this metropolis, and the erection for that purpose

ances produced with a most powerful cast, and all appli-ances and means to boot, so as to render it in the most magnificent manner. Albeni appeared in the rôle of Mafile Orsini, in which she had to sing the selebrated brindisi, or drinking song. Rose Devries personated with great effect the badly renewned Duchess, Marini the Duke, and Salvi, Gennaro. The first series of operas is now con-cluded; and in order to make the necessary preparations to bring out other grand works, the performances have been suspended for some days.

been suspended for some days.

Madame Sontag is still at Boston, where her success is Madame Sontag is still at Boston, where her success is even more complete than it was in this metropolis.

Paul Julico, who in his Southern and Western tour was seized with illness at Richmond, has returned to New York, where he will remain for some time.

Another young planist of note has made his appearance in the musical ranks of this city. We mean Mr. Göckel, who made his first appearance at the Philhameteric content of Standay week. His dichet on the year

Another young pianist of note has made his appearance in the musical ranks of this city. We mean Mr. Göckel, who made his first appearance at the Philharmonic concert, on Saturday week. His debut on the very ground where Gottschalk recently won such brilliant laurels, had been expected with the greatest aoxiety by many, as in a measure destined to decide whether Germany was to continue her supremacy on the piano, or share her acceptre with the New World, and our young artist seemed fully to appreciate the peculiar circumstances, combining to render this occasion one of intenss interest. He ascended the platform, and holdly attacked Weber's Grand Concerto in F. This very difficult piece was so skilfully executed that the performance was encored, tuch a compliment from so distirguished an audience, must have satisfied the most fastidious artist. We understand Göckel proposes to give another concert, on the grand piano to be sent from Switzerland to the New York exhibition.

The regular dramatic temples have been also well sustaining their characters. Burton's, tall and attractive as sensul. The play of "Civilization" was continued during the week until Friday, when "The lady of Lyona" was brought out for the benefit of Mr. J. W. Wallack. Tonight the bill contains "The Sectious Family" and "Toodles."

Mr. Forrest completed the fiftieth night of his present engagement at the Broad way theatre, on Wednesday evening, when the house was illuminated according to custom. He has been playing his whole round of characters, and on Thursday night he appeared as Giande Melnotte. The wanagement has, at an inomence expense, prepared to present "Macbeth," this evening, in the most effective and magnificent manner.

Wallack a has been enjoying that large share of patronage to which its excellent tock company gives it a claim-reveal of the line oid connedies of the English stage have been presented during the week. For this evening, "The Young Quaker" and "The Dangstror of the Beginent." To night the performance consist of the pl

the gayest capitals in the universe.

The Chicago Railroad Colliston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I notice in your paper of this morning, a communication, signed "Chicago," in reference to the late lamentable collision at the junction of the Illinois Central and Michigan Southern railroads, on Monday evening last. It is a most weak and wicked attempt to thrust the blame from the Michigan Southern to the Michigan Central road.

The testimony of the engineers and conductors on both trains, as taken before the coroner's jury, clearly shows that the collision occurred from the gross carelessness and recklessness of the managers of the express train on the Southern road. By mutual agreement on the part of both roads, the Illinois Central trains going in have the right of road at the crossing, over all trains on the Michigan Southern road coming out of Chicago, which rule gave the emigrant train the right to the road, and puts the express train entirely at fault. The Southern Michigan express train was thirty-five minutes off its time, having stopped at the Rock Island Railroad depot for passengers, and, as the engineer testifies, was endeavoring to "make up lost time," and should have used more than ordinary caution at the crossing, especially as he confesses he saw a train on the Central road.

That the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad did or did not pass certain resolutions, for the purpose of promoting selfish objects and defeating the wishes of the public, is not the question at issue, or one which the public are now interested in. To place such resolutions before the public as a plea of justification, is ridiculous and absurd. Such an act cannot be justified, and such an attempt only produces the greater indignation. Your readers generally know that the Illinois Central Railroad have a good and unquestionable charter, granting them full power to cross farms, turnples and railroads, as in other charters, and that no resolutions passed by a Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern, or an

FEMALE MERCHANT.—We are acquainted, says the Boston Transcript, with a young and very handsome girl, who has the principal management of a large mercantile establishment in a fourishing country town, who visits different cities alone, stops at hotels, purchases supplies of dry goods, hardware, china, groeries, shoes, nick nacks of all multifarious saleables which make up a stock in a miscelaneous store. She gives notes, makes contracts, all such business as belongs to her trade; and we have never yet learned that she has sacrificed one iota of the dignity, admiration, and respect which her just due as a young, amiable, and very pretty woman.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. SUNDAY, May 1-6 P. M. During the past week the stock market has been mode-

rately active, but prices have not varied much. Quotations current at the close of the market yesterday, com-pared with those ruling at the close of the previous week, exhibit a decline generally. One or two fancies form the exception, but the tendency throughout has been downward. This state of things exists in the face of a gradually improving money market. This is so contrary to the anticipations of stock speculators, in the street that they are completely lost. They are in such a fog that they cannot see far enough in advance to protect themselves from daily losses. We are not at all surprised at the present position of financial affairs, but we are somewhat astonished that the fancies are even so well sustained. Out of Wall street there is not the slightest disposition to purchase, and most of the purchasers in the street are already heavy holders, and would much rather sell than buy. But for the demand from this source, the market would long ago have collapsed past recovery, for many months at least. The abundant supply of capital enables the buils to carry large blocks of the fancles, and they are compelled to keep them out of the market. It would be difficult to realize on any quantity of any faucy stock on the list, without materially de-preciating its market value.

The amount of specie experted from this port last

week was \$59.878 82; previously this year \$3,386,891 12

-total, \$3,440,709 94.

Application has been filed with the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee for a bank, under the name of the Bank of Nashville, to be located in the city after which it is named, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Fifty thousand dollars of Tennessee bank notes have been purchased as security for its circulating notes.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Virginia notify holders of cartain certificates of debt issued by the State of Virginia, redectaable on the 8th of March, 1844, and, afterwards, within a period of fifteen years, to present them for payment on the 1st of August next, as inter est will cease on that day. The amount to be thus redeemed is \$127,966.

A magnificent block of rative copper from the Minne-

cta mine has been prepared by the agent, Mr. Roberts, for exhibition in the Crystal Palace. Its dimensions are Sh by 2 feet, and 2% feet thick. Its weight is 5,072 lbs., being part of a single mass of 80 tons thrown down and cut up in the mine the past winter. The metal is almost perfectly pure, and its value nearly \$1,760. The block is handsomely faced on the four sides, one of which tears a suitable inscription.

The receipts from rai ray traffic in Great Reitaln, for

the week ending April 9th, amounted to £250,936. In the same week, 1852, £258,465; 1853, £246,375. Average procured at the corner of Fourteenth street and Irving
Place. Operations will be commenced immediately after
the election and the coline will be ready for inauguration in the month of December next, when Grist and Mario
will assist at Pie celebration.

The Gran Combination Opera Troupe, wherein Alboni,
and Mario, and Salvi, Ross Devries, Rovero, Beneventano, sho, Sangiovanni co operate, continues to be very
spoosaful. During the past week, "Lucresia Borgia" ba

Clocks 2
Coal 3,007
Coffee 6,290
Corks 253
Cor. rings 1
lng. plates 17
Druss—
Alkeli 5
Antimony 33
Argola 67
Arrow 1901 12 Alkeli 5
Antimony 35
Argola 67
Arrow 1001 12
Arsenie 100
Ealsam cop. 41
Bl powders 879
Bronze do. 6
Blue guimet 20
Borax 475
Bismuth 1
Bicar. Soda, 3,387
Castor Gil, 50
Calomel, 11
Cartharides 1
Cartar 115
Fisences 1 1,763 223 709 2,096 5,100 1,978 1,978 11,927 14,030 800 613 214 Marble ... 16
Metals—
Brass goods. 23
Cop'r sh'thg 15s
Per. caps. 20
Dutch nickel 13
Iron, tons. 4, 128
Hoop do ... 2,532
Pig do, tons. 2,861
RR do, brs. 17, 905
Sheet do . 13, 198
Tubes ... 780
Chains, &c.. 368
Guns ... 18
Hardware ... 1240 \*\* Sandrac 22 1,105 Saddlery 20
\*\* Trag 12 1,353 Wire 140
Pyd. Potash 6 1,985 Lead 12,537
Lac Dye 10 411 Fiated ware 13
LicorioePaste 93 2,577
Madder 224 48,596 Spelter 3,612
Magnesia 19 439 Steel 5828
Oil Lemon 20 1,600 Tin 43,918
Ophim 11 4,660 Foil 20
Oxalic Acid 21 1,872
Cxide Zanc 25 844 Molasses 2,646
Per. Berries 29 1,479 Mact's grease 306
Prus. Potash 10 1,636 Oatmeal 69
Puls. Potash 10 1,636 Oatmeal 771
Phosphorus 34 1,760 Marc's grease 306
Prus. Potash 10 1,636 Oatmeal 69
Puls. Potash 10 1,636 Oatmeal 69
Puls. Potash 10 1,636 Oatmeal 69
Puls. Potash 10 1,636 Oatmeal 69
Palamen 34 7,962 Oilve 400
Reg autimony 32 1,821 Palm 32
Rose leaves 1 289 Paintings 8
Sal soda 568 3,131 Palamings 8
Sal soda 568 3,131 Palamings 8
Sal soda 568 3,131 Palamings 8
Sal soda 168 1,647 Plaster 182
Sulphu m 84 888 Portmomaics 20
Sulphu m 85 888 Portmomaics 20
Sulphu m 67 1,868 Potatoes 696
Sulphu 67 1,868 Potatoes 696
Verillion 6 1,647 Plaster, tous 660
Yellow berries 25 2,000 Rattans 100
Other drug 36 1,743 Salt 625
Dyewoods—
Camwood 7
Fustic 908 1,439 Seles—Pepper 238
Farthenware 2,645 75,516 Spices—Pepper 238 " Trag. 12

Byd. Potash. 6
Lac Dye. 10
LicoricePaste 93
Madder 224
Magnesia. 19
Gil Lemon. 20
Onum. 11 

\$11; railroad iron, \$132,258; sheet iron, \$47,307; hardware, \$94,636; lead, \$89,502; steel, \$76,206; itn, \$376,609; oil, linseed, \$114,554; sugar, \$405,909; toa, \$168,409; watches, \$113,208; wool, \$56,549. It will be seen by this review of prominent articles imported that the arrivals have been unusually large, and the value greatly in excess of previous weeks.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 30—6 P. M.
ANDES ruled about the same. The sales included of
bbls., at \$6.56% for pearls, and \$5.a.\$5.06% for pots, per

ASHES ruled about the same. The sales included to bbls. at \$5.56½ for pearls, and \$5.285 00% for pola, per 100 lbs. There remained 610 bbls. of all kinds in the inspection warehouse this morning.

Beradestupys.—Flour was less freely offered, and in fair demand, at still botter prices. The sales reached 9,200 bbls.—Sour at \$4 as \$4.183%; superfine No. 2 at \$4.183% as \$4.37%; common State at \$4.62%; straight do. at \$4.62%; a \$4.08%; favorite at \$4.62%; straight do. at \$4.51%; mixed Western at \$4.75 a \$4.81%; mixed Western at \$4.75 a \$4.81%; mixed Western at \$4.75 a \$4.81%; remains a \$5.25; round hoop Oblo at \$4.75 a \$4.81%; common to good da. at \$4.75 a \$5.6 fancy Genesse at \$5.25; round hoop Oblo at \$4.75 a \$4.81%; common to good da. at \$4.75 a \$5.6 fancy Genesse at \$5.25 a \$5.75; and extra Genesse at \$5.25 a \$6. Canadian varied little. About 600 bbls were procured at \$4.75. Southern continued to favor factors. The sales amounted to 1,800 bbls.; at \$5.05% for favorite, and \$5.62%; a \$6.75 for fancy. Rye flour was scarce and held at \$3.87%; a \$4 for fine, and \$4.37%; a \$4.60 for superfine, per bbl. Corn meal was neglected. Wheat and barley were held above buyers' limite, and therefore sot prehased to any considerable extent. Some 2,660 bushels rye brought 90c. Oafs were very dull and heavy at 38c. a 41c. for Southern, 43c. a 46c. for Jersey, 44c. a 46c. for River, Pennsylvania, and Canal, and 45c. a 46c. for Western and Canads. Corn was briskly sought after at rising prices. The sales consisted of 49.000 bushels, at 60c a 62c. for unsound. 62%c. a 63%c. feer mixed, 64c a 66c. for white, 67c. a 68c, for yellow southern, \$6c., per bushel.

Cottox.—The market appeared less buoyant to day, with sales of 1.300 beles. We continue to quote — Straict invasion and a full cargo, was to sale and 1.400 bugs largents, at 9%c.; 500 line, at \$9.20 buye largents, at 9%c.; 500 line, at 99.6c.; and 50 bugs largents, at 9%c.; 500 line, at 99.6c. a 9%c.; and 50 bugs largents, at 9%c.; 500 line, at 99.6c.; and 50 bugs largents at \$2c